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whilst the deaths from scrofula averaged between 1700 and 1750, 1 in 16,097 of the population, and between 1750 and 1800, 1 in 65,000, they were reduced between 1800 and 1830 to 1 in 125,000, and in the last 10 years of that period to 1 in 135,800 of the population

Such is the best evidence which can be obtained of the prevalence of what are regarded as Scrofulous diseases, namely, Scrofula and Consumption, at different periods in the last two centuries.

Although the evidence be to a certain extent defective from uncertainty in the designation of the disease in the bills of mortality, it has a certain value with reference to all diseases, and a very real one as regards Consumption and King's Evil.

Tried then by such tests as I have been enabled to apply, which though not strictly accurate are the best we possess, and which when used with caution constitute a fair body of evidence on the point, the conclusion seems a fair one, that Scrofula is much less prevalent in the present day than it was in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Mortality of the Madras Army; from Official Records.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL SYKES, F.R.S.

VERY vague,—indeed, mistaken ideas, obtaining in Europe with respect to the value of life in India, both European and native, and more particularly so regarding the extent of the mortality arising from that, no doubt, appalling scourge, the Spasmodic Cholera, I have thought it desirable to record in the pages of our Journal the following percentages of deaths, during five years in the Madras Army, a body of about 1,580 European Officers, 3,762 European soldiers, and 62,513 Native soldiers, exclusive of the Royal army, distinguishing Europeans from Natives, and the per centage deaths from all causes, from deaths when Cholera is excluded. It will be a consolation to those connected with India, on referring to these facts, to find that an exaggerated view is generally taken of the diminished value of life in India, and of the loss occasioned by Spasmodic Cholera.

	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844
EUROPEAN TROOPS.					
Deaths from all causes	4·333	3·130	4·205	4·905	2·810
Deaths excluding those from Cholera	3·843	2·969	2·855	3·248	2·397
NATIVE TROOPS.					
Deaths from all causes	1·136	1·460	2·634	2·371	1·994
Deaths excluding those from Cholera	0·965	1·126	1·600	1·144	1·284

It will thus be seen, that amongst the Europeans the deaths from Cholera were, in the respective years, only 0·490, 0·161, 1·350, 1·657, and 0·423, of the whole deaths; and amongst the Natives, 0·171, 0·334, 1·034, 1·227, and 0·710, of the whole deaths.

At a future period I may supply a similar statement for the armies of Bengal and Bombay.